THE

WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

Of those men who have overturned the Liberties of Republics, the greatest number "have begun their career by paying an obsequious court to the People—commencing "DEMAGOGUES, and ending TYRANTS." HAMILTON.

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MONITOR.

No. 6.

(Continued from page 75.)

IN presenting to our readers a sketch of our ideas respecting the nature, extent, and variety of the evils which threaten the world from the power of France, in our preceding numbers, we attempted to show that French principles were more terrible than French arms.—We observed, that emissaries of the *sect* of *fanatical atheists*, and *revolutionary politicians* of France, have made that country the centre of an empire founded on the subversion of social order, the destruction of moral and religious obligations, and cemented in the blood of millions of the flower of the human race.—That these sectaries were, in a moral sense, the pioneers of the French armies—That these "Fiends of Nature," and *journeymen of desolation*, opened the flood gates of that inundation which has overwhelmed the fairer part of Europe, and now threatens America—That they have succeeded by flattering the prejudices, and inflaming the passions, of the common people;—by falsely representing France, while she was groaning under the weight of the most horrid despotism that ever afflicted the human race, as the champion of freedom, and the emancipator of nations—That they have stimulated men in subordinate situations against their fellow men, who were best qualified to take the lead in opposing the ambitious projects of the *heads of the conspiracy*, and that the nations which have been conquered by France, have *half destroyed* themselves by internal dissentions, fomented by French agents, and thus fallen an easy prey to the conquerors.

In this and succeeding numbers we propose to examine, so far as may be practicable from the materials we can command, into the methods employed by the French propagandists, and those who, either through ignorance or design, have been instrumental in promoting their schemes, to poison the fountains of society in the United States. We would observe, however, before we venture to proceed upon this *dangerous* ground, what we conceive will readily be granted by candid men of all parties, that no motive impels us to this investigation but an honest wish to contribute, so far as our efforts can avail, to the security and *political salvation* of our *native* country. We shall avoid, so far as is practicable, personal attacks; but in developing the machinations of *treason*, it may be necessary to point out the *traitors;* and no considerations arising from the hazard of the attempt, shall induce us to relax our efforts to stamp with the broad seal

of infamy the enemies of social order, our country, and mankind.

We must premise, however, that these conspirators must have been sensible of the necessity of *secresy* to the success of their schemes, and that we do not therefore flatter ourselves that we shall be able in many instances to bring forward positive proof, such as would be sufficient to convict the suspected individuals in a court of law. We shall be obliged frequently to have recourse to the *internal evidence* afforded by their writings, to circumstances corroborating our belief, and certain traits in the private and official conduct of some of our public characters, which can be accounted for on no other principle than a systematic plan to render America subservient to the will of the great committee of "organizators," at Paris. If my labours should produce no other effect, it is hoped they may induce the public to keep a *watchful eye* on those men, who, either through ignorance or design, are pursuing precisely the measures which the *devastators* of Europe would point out, in order to enter America on the list of subjugated and plundered nations.

I shall close this number with some extracts from "Copies of original Letters, written in Paris, by Mr. J. H. Stone, the friend of Talleyrand, to Dr. Priestly, in America." They were found on board a Danish ship, (the Christiana, Nicholas Albosted, master,) exhibited, with the usual attestations, in the High Court of Admiralty, as evidence in proceedings against the ship and her cargo, and are now remaining on record in the public registry of that court; were published in London, May 14, 1798, and republished the same year in Philadelphia. They are remarkable, as they show that Bonaparte is now pursuing systematically the plans organized by the Jacobins, in the infancy of the revolution, and that among all the *internal* revolutions which have harassed that devoted country, the despots who direct the energies of that terrible nation, have persevered in their plan of making the empire of the French co-extensive with the civilized world.

The first letter is dated Paris, 12th Feb. 1798, and contains the following developement of the project of the banditti then in power:

"Dear Sir,

"Although it is now a very considerable time that we have not had the pleasure of hearing immediately from you yourself; yet, either by way of England, or by citizens coming from America, we are seldom for a long time without tidings of a more or less particular nature concerning you. The last we received from a young Frenchman, who tells us, that he has been particularly acquainted with you, and rejoiced us with the agreeable information, that at the peace you would not fail to revisit Europe; and that he hoped you would fix yourself in this country. Whether you fix yourself here or in England, (as *England will then be*) is probably a matter of little importance, except to your friends, who will naturally be anxious to have you each where themselves are fixed; but we still think, that you are misplaced where you are, though, no doubt, in the way of usefulness, however the sphere may be diminished. *As you have now a friend on the Continent who can discuss this point with you better than myself*, I leave it to his and your meditation, and enter on other matters.

"Our OLD COUNTRY is now the only one left to struggle against the French Republic, and left *under*

ry disadvantage that every friend to her real welfare would wish; namely, in a very fair way of *accomplishing your prophetic discourses*, delivered at various times, and divers manners, of which *happily* took no account.

"The government here are putting in work every engine, attempting to engage every passion, to enlist every prejudice, nevertheless, always anxious to discriminate between the *Government* and the *People*, flattering the one, as much as they profess to execrate the other *.

"Of those ancient and regular governments that will soon fall, Spain seems determined to take the lead. Every thing internal is big with revolution, according to all the accounts which travellers of observation and veracity bring us from thence. In addition to this, the French government are on the point of demanding a very serious explanation, why, during a year and a half of hostility with England, Spain has been more sedulous to help the common enemy, than aid the interests of her ally the French Republic. It is not very doubtful that one of the interludes before alluded to, will be the march of an army across the Pyrenees, through Madrid to Lisbon, unless the demands made by the French government be instantly complied with, which are said to be the delivery of the Spanish fleet into the hands of the French, to be put under the direction of French officers, and the invasion of the kingdom of Portugal by the Spanish troops. In this alternative, it seems that Spain is placed, trembling on every side for her present political existence, and with good reason to tremble. If these two governments, which will then form one, be also revolutionized, a considerable portion of longitude and latitude in Europe will take the Republican system, and we shall have made *pretty decent progress*, considering the little space of time we have had to operate in, and the obstacles we have hitherto met with, which are at present considerably removed †.

"You will have trembled for our Constitution, and probably felt *some alarm for liberty* on the events of the 18 Fructidor; you will have felt similar *disagreeable sensations*, in hearing of the late arrests of the Deputies in Holland. These are events, no doubt, *very distressing;* but unfortunately we are so placed as to be obliged to commit one evil to avoid an accumulation; no one pretends that either those men, at least the immense majority of them, who have been sent from time to time to Cayenne, or the Dutch Deputies now under arrest, are enemies either to Liberty or their respective Republics; *no one of common sense entertains this opinion:* Knowing many of this conquered party intimately, I can aver, that they have left none behind more pure in manners, or more decided in favour of republican liberty. But, unfortunately, those of France suffered their personal passions to interfere with their political duties, and they lent unwittingly their aid to those who wished to crush the men in power, whom they considered as usurpers, and whom they hat-

* How fortunate for the despot who now presides in France, that the Government of this country *are in his interests*, and that he has only to persuade the American people to tamely acquiesce in the measures of their government, to secure the conquest of America without striking a stroke!

Ed. W. I.

† It cannot but occur to the reader how exactly Bonaparte is now pursuing these plans. *Ed. W. I.*

ed. The men in power *were too well versed in Revolutions* not to amalgamate their own personal enemies with those of the State; and hence arises the expedition to Cayenne *.

"The government of Holland, though indebted for its political existence to France, has all along shown a *most misplaced spirit of independence.*

"I had occasion to notice, during a short visit I made this last summer at the Hague, that cordiality between the two governments would not be of very long duration; and oftentimes they were told by M. Noel, the French ambassador, as he himself informed me, that unless they would *defer their extreme love of independence to a more convenient season*, and join more heartily with the French government in its great plan, they would rue the consequence, which the event has justified †.

"Whether we shall continue or increase our hostilities towards the United States, is as yet uncertain; all depends on the great operation directing against England ‡. If that succeeds, English influence will probably not predominate amongst you. In the mean time, it is most likely that the French will go on as at present, treating *with as little ceremony as usual* every thing that relates to America."

(To be continued.)

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* And from a similar principle has arisen Mr. Jefferson's persecution of the Federalists. *Ed. W. I.*

† Here is French liberty for you, with a vengeance. *Ed. W. I.*

‡ Will any man of common sense, after this, suppose that our security from French hostility is not dependent upon the barrier which England presents to French ambition? *Ed. W. I.*

COLONEL BURR.

THE movements of this gentleman, always mysterious, have of late become portentous. In last week's Inspector, page 103, we gave an article from the Worcester Spy, mentioning his proposition to Gen. Eaton, to unite with him in establishing an independent government, to consist of all the States west of the Alleghany mountains; and *the indifference with which Mr. Jefferson treated the intelligence!!!* The following proves, beyond a doubt, that Mr. Burr meditates the dismemberment of the Union.

CHILICOTHE, Nov. 13.

Important Communication.—By a gentleman of the highest respectability from Kentucky, we are furnished with the following intelligence:—

"The United States district have commenced their November session. The following is the substance of an affidavit of Joseph Hamilton Daviess, Esq. attorney general for the United States for the said district, which was made before the Judge of that court, to wit:

"That the said Daviess was in possession of the most SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE, that Aaron Burr, Esq. late vice-president of the United States, had formed an ASSOCIATION for making war against Spain, invading Mexico, and forming A DISTINCT EMPIRE in the western country: that he was raising FORCES, and purchasing up the necessary provisions and stores for that purpose.

"The said Joseph H. Daviess, Esq. accordingly moved the court, that the said Aaaron Burr, Esq. should be arrested, and compelled to find security for his appearance, and that a writ should be issued for compelling the attendance of wit-

cesses—and a stop be put to all further proceedings of Aaron Burr!!" The Judge took time to consider, &c. It was reported that Col. Burr was in Lexington at the time the motion was made; and that he had notice of the transaction three hours after it transpired."

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There are some mysteries in this affair, which we shall not pretend to develope, but will merely suggest them for the consideration of our sagacious politicians.

1. It is MYSTERIOUS that Mr. Jefferson, when apprized by General Eaton of Col. Burr's designs, should take no notice of them, but treat the intelligence "*with perfect indifference;*" and by his apathy lull the good people of the U. S. into security, although the active and extraordinary movements of Col. Burr went to corroborate Gen. Eaton's information.

2. It is MYSTERIOUS that one Hammond, formerly an agent of Genet, and by him commissioned in this country for the purpose of recruiting soldiers in the U. S. for the service of France, and who, we are informed, did actually attack the posts of a nation with whom we are at peace, should have been nominated to the Senate as Lieutenant Colonel Commandant of the 2d regiment of infantry, (in the room of the deceased Mr. Butler,) over the heads of the majors, captains, and other officers of our army, many of whom had faithfully served their country for more than twenty years; and this mystery is rendered the more inscrutable, from the circumstance of the rights of the officers of the navy having been pleaded as a bar to Commodore Truxton's claims, as an officer of the navy. Whether the services of Commodore Truxton against the French, and the exertions of Hammond in their favour, afford any clue to this mystery, we shall not presume to decide.

3. It is MYSTERIOUS that so little attention has been paid to the warnings given by a Kentucky paper, which contained a developement of certain treasonable projects against the United States.

4. It is MYSTERIOUS that the forces of the U. S. after these warnings from Gen. Eaton, and the corroboration by the Kentucky paper, should be sent to New-Orleans, many hundred miles from the seat of conspiracy, where it must be foreseen, if there was any dependence to be placed on these warnings, they would meet with no opposition.

5. The dispatches and conduct of Gen. Wilkinson, when he arrived at the scene of action, his talking about fighting, IF the Spaniards should not recede, and some other IFS and BUTS, in a letter from that officer, dated Sept. 19th, 1806, are somewhat MYSTERIOUS.

6. Since it is true, that in August, 1794, there existed an insurrection in the western parts of Pennsylvania, fomented by French intrigues in this country, and since, as (citizen Fouchet has stated in a very important state paper,) with "*some thousands of dollars the Republic (of France) at that time* could have decided on civil war or on peace, and "the *consciences of the pretended patriots of America had their prices*," *it would be* MYSTERIOUS if those patriots had met with any very sudden reformation; and it would be a matter of mystery, if Bonaparte, *knowing these consciences were still in market*, should not have purchased them.

7. It is MYSTERIOUS what sort of an apology Mr. Jefferson will frame in his message, at the opening of

the next session of Congress, for his "*perfect indifference*" to the information of Gen. Eaton, when both Burr and Eaton were at Washington, and the whole might have been investigated with little trouble and expense; and whether he will found his apology on that clause in the Constitution, which makes it his duty to "*take care that the laws be faithfully executed**."

8. It would be MYSTERIOUS, if all this should not be connected with the dismantling of a certain navy, the refusal to fortify certain sea-ports, the invitation to France to scour a certain city, the payment of tribute to a certain power, &c. &c.

* *Federal Constitution*, Art. II. Sect. 3.

The national administration and its supporters, are hostile to commerce, have refused to fortify our sea-ports, and have destroyed our Navy.—It is one of the most singular of all the strange things which happen in this world of whimsical mortals, that so many of the good citizens of New-York, Philadelphia, and other great commercial towns, should set themselves so strenuously to support a party, which has, on all occasions, manifested a spirit so decidedly hostile to commerce as the present administration and its adherents. A party, whose measures have always had a direct tendency, not only to deprive them of bread, but to expose them defenceless to any power which can send to sea a single ship of any considerable force. Will they never awake from their lethargy? Will they wait till their houses are wrapped in flames, their property plundered, their wives and families delivered over to the mercy of a ferocious and brutal soldiery, who have been nurtured in blood, subsisted on rapine, and grown veteran in cruelties, which, previous to the epoch of French revolution, ne-ver stained the annals of the most fierce and barbarous nations? What nothing short of the noyades, the fusillades, and the mitrailladesthe which are the blessings France has in store for those who, without the means of self defence, rely solely on the friendship of nations for se-curity, rouse them from their disgraceful and dangerous apathy?

But the *good* democrats tell us that our *good* administration and its *excellent* supporters, *will* defend our commerce by a navy—That they *will* fortify our sea-ports, and take such measures as become a great and independent nation, for our defence and protection; and that those who assert the contrary, are a set of virulent *federalists*, who set up the cry of "*wolf!*" that they may obtain the guardianship of the *fold*. This, however, is not true. The federalists have been uniform and consistent in their political con-duct and professions, in and out of office. They have always maintained that the *security* of a nation de-pends upon its *power*, while their political opponents have ever pre-tended to rely on the "friendship of nations," the "unoffending civility of our manners," and Mr. Jefferson's pacific proclamations.

The federalists exerted them-selves to build a navy, and would have fortified our harbours had they not been borne down by the dead weight of that opposition which now threatens to sink the nation in irre-versible ruin. But you will not be-lieve a federalist. May I then ask a moment's attention to the quota-tions I here present from docu-ments which no man can dispute.

EXTRACTS *from President Adams' Speech to Congress, May* 17, 1798.

"A naval power, next to the ma-

* *Destruction by grape-shot.*

litia, is the natural defence of the United States; the experiments of the last war, would be sufficient to shew that a moderate naval force, such as would be easily within the present abilities of the union, would have been sufficient to have baffled many formidable transportations of troops from one state to another, which were then practised. Our sea coasts, from their great extent, are more easily annoyed, and more easily defended by a naval force, than any other. With all the materials our country abounds, our naval architects and navigators are equal to any; and commanders and seamen will not be wanting. But besides a protection of our commerce on the seas, I think it highly necessary to *protect it at home, where it is collected in our most important ports.*"

Similar recommendations will be found in President Adams's speeches to Congress, in November, 1797, March, 1798, December, 1798, and December, 1799. It will likewise be found, that Giles, Gallatin, Nicholas, Swanwick, and in short, all the leaders of the anti-federal party, were in constant opposition to every measure of national defence. But in spite of this opposition the federalists proceeded, and built and purchased ships of force, and we were respected, because we possessed power.

But what have the present administration done for the defence of the country? Nothing—and they have undone every thing! Mr. Jefferson gave the signal for the destruction of the navy in his first message to Congress; and the whole party fell to work with the war-hoop and tomahawk, and by dry-docks, and other *philosophical contrivances*, our navy is reduced to such a contemptible state, that a single seventy-four might burn every sea-port in the United States—gun-boats, and other gimcracks notwithstanding.

Yet it is said by some of the defenders of the good men who have stripped the nation defenceless, that republicans, (meaning democrats) are not opposed to fortifying our sea-ports. What then can we make of the Citizen declaration, that if France had a mind to come and scour our cities, and carry off cargoes of conspirators, we would not fortify to prevent it? What shall we make of the conduct of the democratic majority in Congress, in laughing to scorn, a motion for fortifying our sea ports? What shall we make of the constant tone of the mouth-pieces of the French faction in New-York and Philadelphia? But truly, the democrats of our commercial cities, are like the heroes of Pope,

"Not one looks backwards, onward still he goes,
And nee'r looks forward farther than his nose."

For the Weekly Inspector.

The Rhapsody of J-hnny R-nd-lph, &c.

BY

Christopher Caustick, L. L. D. &c. &c. &c.

(Continued from page 93.)

OUR President, continues Decius,
Proceeds in good set terms, and specious,
To tell us of interpolations
Late foisted in the law of nations;
And here, 'tis Master John's conclusion,
His highness couches an allusion,
To certain late *suppos'd* collisions,
'Twixt *law* and *justice*, in decisions,
The Admiralty Court of Britain,
To injure *neutral trade* had hit on;
But, as our President is prudent,
His speech of course has nothing rude in't;
It glances at an intimation
Of *somewhat* bearing *some* relation
To *something*, which with *some* abatement,
Might make 'an essay tow'rds a statement,'

Which *some* might construe to a bearing
Against *some* late proceedings therein. *
But, here he checks himself, because
He dreads the ugly *lion's claws*,
For, should he think again to save
His mightiness in Carter's cave,
He might not always keep incog,
Though burrow'd like a *prairie* dog.
He, therefore, like a wary knight,
With *prudence* mitigates his *might*,
The freaks of anger soars above,
And roars you like "*a sucking dove*."

But old Virginia, taking fire,
The same tune roars an octave higher,
Her desperate democratic pack,
Set up a silly clamorous clack,
And grasp each ready paw a club in
To give their creditors a drubbing.

Such was the public speech in part,
But on the sixth he took a start,
And, when in conclave snugly met,
Oblig'd us with his *other set*,
Of what I call "*back-stairs* †" opinions,
Convey'd by "*water-closet* ‡" minions,
Which can't but make the public stare,
When I relate them—here they are—

There's not a noddy in the nation,
But's heard of Spanish spoliation,

And knows we tried, and tried, and tried,
To get ourselves indemnified,
And might have tried and tried for aye,
'Till Missisippi rolls away,
Our efforts had been lost of course,
Without the *argument of force*;
But now I merely mean to mention,
That with benevolent intention,
For compromising all affairs,
Between our citizens and theirs,
'Twas finally agreed that *they*
For *their own ravages* should pay.
But on condition ne'ertheless,
We should not for the present press
Our claims against them which arise
For *ravages* of their *allies*—
Nor strive right suddenly to wrench
From *Spain* our dues for what the *French*
(By laws of nations never bound,)
Had plunder'd upon Spanish ground.
But now, by chance, it did betide,
That ere this league was ratified,
For money, *Boney* being press'd,
Sold us the Eden of the West.
This bargain sore displeas'd Lord STRUT,
Who clamour'd not a little, but
He hardly had began to bristle,
Before he trod upon a thistle.
He gave us first to understand,
France had no *right to sell the land*;
Reflecting then, as well he might,
That *power* with Bonaparte is *right*,
And finding France not much inclin'd
To manage matters to his mind,
Pugnis nunc et calcibus,
He turns from her to bully us.
His former peaceful steps retraces,
Spits like Mat. Lyon in our faces;
By word and action tells us he meant
To violate his late agreement,
And all at once, starts great objections
Against our right to make collections,
On those same lands, which just before he
Acknowledg'd were our territory!

Such, as respects the Spanish nation,
Was our most awkward situation,
When I appointed James Monro,
Extr'ordinary plenipo,'
To go in with Charley, the profound,
Who was already on the ground,
And hammer out a new log chain,
And therewith hook us fast to Spain;

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* *His highness, in this part of his message, seems to have had in mind the precept of a certain Frenchman, who says,* "*Je ne veux point* admettre *dans les* arrêts *de Conseil* un vrai trivial *un clartè* trop familiare. *Je veux* un vrai de recherche, *une clartè elegante, une naiveté fine,* toute brillante de termes pompeux, *relevés* inopinément *de phrases arrondies,* de vocatifs intermediaires *et* d'-adverbes indéfinis."

I would not allow the admission of a trivial truth *in the decrees of council, or a clearness which is too easy and familiar. I choose to have a subtle kind of truth, an elegant perspicuity, a natural manner, but not wholly without art, set off with words of pomp, unexpectedly raised with a roundness of phraseology, with intermediate vocatives, and indefinite adverbs.*

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† "*I speak of back-stairs influence, of men who bring messages to this house, which, although they do not appear on the journals, govern its decisions.*"—Randolph's Speech on Gregg's Resolution.

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‡ *Or, as Mr. Randolph elsewhere says,* "*Pages of the President's water-closet.*"

And come to something like decision,
About our *promis'd land's* division.
But soon it seems our friend Don Strut,
A few more capers thinks to cut,
And by some double-shuffling fancies,
To avail himself of circumstances,
And such events as might arise,
'Till fortune's wheel presents a prize.
This will be evident at sight,
Of what I'll show in black and white.
And after five months vain endeavour
Of our Ambassadors so clever,
They clos'd their diplomatic toils,
Without indemnity for spoils.
Spain swore our right not worth a mill,
To eastward of the Ibberville,
That on the river Missisip',
She would confine us to a strip,
So very narrow it would bring
Our boasted purchase to a *string*
Or *rope* so small, say some relaters,
'Twould scarcely *hang* the speculators.
Our injured subjects thus bereft,
No chance of retribution left,
While *Spaniards trespass* on their line,
"Along the banks," may set and whine,
And when the wicked Spaniards come
To turn them out of house and home,
They need not let such trifles bore them,
For there's the wide world all before them.
These papers prove, beyond a doubt,
That Spain intends to fight it out.
Now, if you seem to think it right,
To meet the foe with main and might,
Why, very well, I make no doubt it
Will then be best to set about it.
But sure you all know well enough,
That *I'm* not made of fighting stuff,
And as to *force*, I ne'er employ'd it,
Have bid my underlings avoid it,
Have given our officers their orders,
To keep themselves within our borders,
Have told the Spaniards, by all means,
Without delay, leave New-Orleans.
But it behoveth me to state,
That Spain has lower'd her tone of late,
Since certain mighty powers in Europe,
Seem twisting Buonaparte a new rope.

(To be continued.)

A NEW SONG.

FROM HONEYWOOD'S POEMS.

"*Il faut de l'Argent*."*

SINCE, to please the gay world, all our fashions must be
Adjusted and set—*a la mode de Paris;*
I'll sing you, my comrades, *un petit chanson,*
Just imported from Paris—"*Il faut de l'argent.*"
The truth of my ditty all stations must own,
From the churl at his plough, to the king on his throne.
Great George to his Commons is wont to repeat
The success of his envoys, his armies, and fleet:
He laments that new burdens must still be laid on,
And concludes a fine speech with—"*Il faut de l'argent.*"
Put spur to Pegas'us, and take a fair start,
To the humbler of kings, the sublime *Bonaparte:*
He darts through the nations, unrivets their chains,
Sets their tyrants adrift, and gives freedom the reins;
He gives them a cap, and he plants them a tree;
He romps with their wenches, and bids them be free.
Huzza! shout the dupes, we slide merrily on:
"Just so," quoth the chief, but—"*Il faut de l'argent.*"
Nor can we the freaks of sly Edmund forget,
How he play'd and cajol'd with good father Fauchet;
How he rav'd, "My poor country is lost and undone!"
"Catch old birds," quoth the Abbe—*Il faut de l'argent.*"
To *terrible France*, who pot-valiant is grown,
Three envoys were sent, and the sequel is known;
With seals and commissions their pockets were stor'd;
But the deuce of a *douceur* for great *Perigord.*
Point d'argent! the business lagg'd heavily on;—
A douceur is wanting—"*Il faut de l'argent.*"
From the clouds of high life we descend to the vale;
There the truth of my ditty is prov'd *in detail:*—
Quacks, scribblers, and peddlars, re-echo my song,
And sigh, in sad chorus—"*Il faut de l'argent.*"
When yet a green stripling, by destiny hurl'd,
From the arms of my parent, to buffet the world,

* *We must have money.*

The good man at parting his counsel thus gave:
"Be honest, my child—be industrious—be brave—
"But learn that no business with men can be done,
"Till the secret is bought of—"*Il faut de l'argent.*"
The strength of this lesson too early I try'd;
At the feet of my mistress I languish'd and sigh'd—
I swore that her beauty was more than divine,
She smil'd at my raving—confess'd it was fine;
But whisper'd, "Fair ladies can better be won
By a douceur, well tim'd; for "*Il faut de l'argent.*"
To the learn'd in the laws I for counsel repair'd;
I stated my case, which, in silence, he heard;
Then my case I re-stated, in language more plain,
And still, as he doubted, I told it again:
Each fact I narrated—he seem'd to forget,
And the only response was, a "*but,*" or a "*yet?*"
Ah! then I remember'd, that nought can be done,
Till the secret is bought of—"*Il faut de l'argent.*"
E'en now, while I sing, the stern landlord draws nigh,
A bill in his hand, and a dun in his eye:
"Say, whence, and what art thou? vile spectre, begone!
"Why still dost thou haunt me?—*Il faut de l'argent.*"

DECIUS—*again.*

We were never much elated with the prospect of Mr. Randolph's seceding from the democratic party, and joining the ranks of federalism; neither have we estimated such an acquisition, provided it should be *put upon us*, so highly as some. We think him a man of some powers as a public speaker; but we have little to say on the score of his wisdom as a statesman. In his political conduct, he has ever appeared to us passionate, overbearing, wrong-headed, and generally mistaking the suggestions of a warm imagination, for the dictates of a sound understanding. He certainly is not the statesman that can direct the national councils in this important crisis. The chagrin which he discovers that his "bantling" had fallen "*still-born from the press,*" is natural enough. He declares that nothing from the "polluted source" of federalism would ever obtain the least attention among the republicans, (democrats) and of consequence the labours of federalists are thrown away. "As federal prints (says Decius) could not obtain belief, so the republican editors *would not publish.*" A pretty representation this of the American press! One party is not believed, the other refuses to publish truth, and thus the people are to be enlightened! As to the supposition of Decius, that the republican presses, as he calls them, would publish any serious attack upon their own party, one would have supposed that a politician with half an eye open would have known better. Decius cannot be so ignorant as not to know that *the democratic presses have uniformly refused to publish any serious attack upon their own party. But the federal presses have ever been open to all parties, the editor claiming merely, the right of making such remarks as they thought proper on such productions as did not meet with their approbation.*

DECIUS——NO II.

To the Editor of the Richmond Enquirer.

SIR,

The enclosed sheets, which contain the second number of Decius, have lain for some weeks by the author, and possibly might never have emerged from their privacy, but for some late passages in your paper. The fate of his first essay, which, literally fell "*still-born from the press,*" gave but litle encouragement to Decius to continue his labours, and held out to an indolent temper an inducement to repose, too inviting to be resisted. The work was accordingly suspended. The first number, indeed, contained a promise to prosecute the subject; but there could be little occasion for a punctilious adherence to a voluntary engagement, whose performance no one seemed to require. 'Tis true, that under the pretence of fulfilling their promises to the public, authors do, too often, load the press with trash, which serves no other purpose than to enhance the price of papers. But Decius is no author—and can never encounter the drudgery of writing, but with reluctance, and even dread. He was sensible that the publication of his second essay would beget the necessity of a third, and

he could see no reason why he should harass himself with writing, what few seemed disposed to read. Except some flimsy objections, which were left to answer themselves, the publication appeared to have attracted the notice of no one. These, however, have since assumed a more serious form, and one which demands examination. Whilst Decius is little anxious who shall arraign his *opinions*, he can never stand indifferent when his *facts* shall be called in question.

Among the objections which have been taken to the first essay, it has been alleged, that the federalists would make a handle of it, and torture it to suit their purposes. There is a plausibility in this assertion not ill calculated to captivate weak minds; but men of reflection and understanding, must at once perceive that it covers too wide a ground; that it is equally applicable to the official, as well as private language, which has been held by the chief magistrate, since his induction to office, and to the wisest and most wholesome measures which have emanated from the legislative authority. Have not most, if not all of the president's communications to congress; have not the most salutary reforms, the repeal of the judiciary law, the abolition of the internal taxes, been tortured and twisted by the federal party to suit their own purposes?

Again—when the republicans came into power, upon their virtue alone it depended whether there should exist such a thing as a check upon the exercise which they should make of it. It is not in the genius of federalism to oppose *abuse* in government with good will. It is more congenial with her spirit to advocate it in her friends, and connive at it in her enemies. "'Tis her vocation," and she can never be brought heartily to disparage it—Accordingly we find that the most desperate resistance of the federal leaders, has uniformly been made to the most wholesome and popular reforms. But setting aside the consideration, that they must always from principle, lean towards malversation in office, the falsehood, scurrility, and rancour of their presses, had justly prejudiced every sober-minded man against their statements. Certainly no republican could, or would listen to the charges against the administration from so polluted a source. This situation of affairs has subjected the press to something like a virtual *imprimatur*. As the federal prints could not obtain belief, so the republican editors would not publish. It evidently rested then upon the vigilance and firmness of the republicans alone, whether there should exist any efficient opposition to unconstitutional, or other injurious measures, in case such should be proposed. If they possessed not virtue and courage enough to withstand such attempts, (by whomsoever made) it is plain that no effectual resistance could be opposed to them. What then? Is the present administration perfect? Amidst the various agents, supreme and subordinate, in the executive department, has there been, or can there be no wrong committed? Grant them any thing short of infallibility—it became necessary, when they did err in the opinion of those, through whose active exertions they were brought into power, and whose characters were implicated in their misconduct, that those errors should be freely and promptly exposed—Silence, in such a case, is equivalent to a sanction of the measure in question. These are principles equally rational, and fit for Americans to act upon.

Let us now examine the "IMPORTANT FACTS," stated in the Enquirer of the 24th of October last.

1st. The explanation of Decius is *not* "incorrect" in the "two material points" therein mentioned. It *is* true "that our ministers proposed to surrender our claims for spoliations," in the sense intended and expressed by Decius. Granting "that they were instructed to make no treaty in which those Spanish claims were not provided for," yet, if their ultimate payment was to be assumed by the United States, (which was the fact) it was fairly equivalent to a surrender of them. The *claimants* indeed would be provided for, and yet the *claim* upon the *Spanish government*, by the same act relinquished. The distinction between abandoning that for French spoliations, and being silent with respect to it, is one of those nice refinements about which I shall not dispute, but will leave the author to the undisturbed enjoyment of this "*important fact*."

2. It *is* true, that, in their correspondence with the Spanish ministry, our ministers stated "that, in consenting to establish the Colorado as the western boundary of Louisiana, they had exceeded their instructions." If such were not the fact, is it probable that those ministers would have so stated it to the government from whom they received those instructions; or that those dispatches would have been laid by that government before Congress, without rectifying the error?

If the complete abortion of the negociation at Madrid, did not (as the author of "*important facts*," would seem to contend) preclude the propriety of recurring to fresh negociations; if that failure of pacific measures created no necessity for resorting to others of a different complexion towards Spain, will he, or will any other man, assert the expediency of using coercive measures towards Great-Britain, with whom we had a negociation at that time pending? *Surely if the state of affairs with Great-Britain cal-*

led for strong measures on our part, our situation with Spain demanded still stronger.— And if our relations with Spain did not warrant any such measures, much less could they be justified by the existing circumstances between us and Great-Britain. *If we went far enough with Spain, we went too far with Great-Britain;* if we did not go too far with Great-Britain, we did not go far enough with Spain.

Decius has no where positively asserted, that the Louisiana treaty was antedated. The information which he had upon that subject, induced him to believe, that such was the fact. That belief is not at all impaired by the observations in the Enquirer. The only evidence of the existence of the "*contract*" is the *signature* of the parties to it. If the treaty was "*signed*" subsequently to the date expressed on the face of it, it was "*antedated.*"

The question of "breach of neutrality" was stated merely hypothetically. It cannot be affected by the connivance of the British minister, at a transaction which he might deem beneficial to his country. Nothing is more common than such concessions from the government of a trading people to the commercial interests of its subjects. Mr. Pitt might not only wish to enrich the banking houses of London, but gladly lend his aid to any measure that would take Louisiana out of the hands of France; and yet his acquiescence remain unknown at the time of signing the treaty. The "*principle*" is at least disputable. Suppose the United States at war with Great-Britain, and France, in consideration of a cession of Labrador, were to supply her with troops, or even money—Might it not be deemed a departure from her neutrality? But to have stated the argument fairly, the fact ought to have been taken in connexion with our passive conduct under Spanish aggression on the one hand, and our menacing tone towards Great-Britain, on the other. From this combination of circumstances, might she not infer a disposition on our side to depart from our neutrality? But was not one chief objection to the procedure, that such tameness on our part would inspire Great-Britain with contempt for any resistance which we might make to her pretensions? When it shall be established that aggression upon our maritime rights is a grosser violation of the national honour than the actual invasion of our territory, then, and not till then, may the remarks quoted in the Enquirer be deemed applicable to this subject. The traders in our sea-ports may estimate the capture of their vessels as of more consequence than the invasion or conquest of one of the western states; but they will scarcely persuade the nation to be of their opinion.

3d and 4th. The third and fourth of the "*important facts,*" might be passed over in silence. The messages speak for themselves. That the public message breathed an indignant and hostile language against foreign aggressions, is to be found in the spirited resolutions of several large and respectable states, consequent upon it; in the general understanding of the members of both houses of Congress; and that such was the sense of the nation at large, may readily be seen by a recurrence to the newspapers of the day of both parties, and among them (it is presumed) the Enquirer itself. As to the private message, I am afraid that those who cannot comprehend its drift from the context, will be little aided in their apprehension by the comments in the Enquirer.

5. When Mr. Munroe's dispatches of the 18th and 25th of October were laid before the house of representatives, several of the best informed members (who had voted with the majority) declared that they served to convince them that the course pursued towards Spain was wrong; whilst others affirmed that the effect of their mind was exactly the reverse; confirmed them in the propriety of the measures which had been adopted. How they would produce these important effects, and at the same time have little bearing on Spanish relations, is left to the author of '*Important facts*' to explain. Would the opinion, or information of Doctor Franklin on the subject of our concerns with Great-Britain, be less entitled to weight because he was minister at the court of Versailles; more especially if he had but lately left the court of St. James's, in that capacity? Would such an opinion, or such information be less official, or less "*documented*" than if it came from a minister at London?

6. Does the author of '*important facts*' certainly know that Mr. Randolph did not amicably consult the President on the truth of the "vague insinuations of his cautious friends," as this writer is pleased to term the secretary of the treasury? A few words will put this subject in its proper light. 'Mr. Randolph stated to the house that he had been informed,' (by two of their members) 'that certain propositions had been made to the treasury, to sound the disposition of the secretary of that department on the subject of advancing the money, voted for extraordinary purposes of foreign intercourse, before the bills had passed through all the forms of a law.' But at the same time he declared, that if the secretary of the treasury would disavow the fact, he should have no hesitation in disbelieving it. Now, if Mr. Randolph had derived his information from that officer, how could he give credit to his denial of the fact? And yet because some persons undertook to say that such a disavowal had been made to him, a miserable attempt was made in the public prints, under colour of a speech which was never delivered, to impeach the veracity of Mr. Randolph. The letter of the secretary of the treasury must speak for itself. Every man will draw his own conclusion from it. But every man must see, that whether such an occurrence did or did not take place, the veracity of Mr. Randolph is in no wise impeachable.

Having nearly tired my own patience, and I fear more than exhausted that of the reader, I shall reserve for a subsequent communication the disclosure of such other facts and opinions as I deem material to a proper understanding of the events of the last session of congress. In that number I shall go to the ROOT of all the republican schisms—pledging myself to demonstrate to every impartial and thinking man that the minority are not in the slightest degree tinctured with federalism; that so far from having any bias towards that party, upon every question in which *principle* was involved, they had to encounter the joint opposition of the federalists, and that portion of the republican majority, who have been denominated third party men.

DECIUS.

The struggles of Democracy.—The following laughable extract of a letter, from Connecticut, was lately received:

"*New-Haven, October* 28, 1806.

"Last Wednesday the democrats assembled from all parts of the state, at this place—*and Bishop came also among them.* After a proper pause, he rose and addressed the meeting on the glorious principles they held, and on the glorious prospects before them. Having flourished away till he thought he had prepared them for the disclosure, he told them with a long and dismal face, that the arrearages for supporting the democratic cause the last year, consisting principally of compensations to editors of democratic newspapers, expenses for pamphlets, handbills, distribution of them, &c. &c. which he need not particularize, amounted to the precise sum of *three thousand four hundred dollars.* He went on to tell them, by way of inducing them to follow his example, that he had himself paid out *one hundred and seventy dollars;* and, he added, he was ready to advance fifty more towards completing the residue, provided others would come forward and subscribe their proportion. The astonishment and consternation was greater than any pen can describe. One got up and moved one thing, another another, and the meeting got into the utmost confusion. In vain was an attempt made to see if the meeting would assume the debt; in vain did Bishop bawl that if they did not by some means or other, contrive to raise this sum, the cause of democracy must fall They took care to pass no vote upon the subject, and thus the meeting broke up. You may rely on the literal truth of what I tell you."

Ev. Post.

RETURN OF VOTES FOR CHARTER OFFICERS.

FIRST WARD.		
Wynant Van Zandt, jr.	405	Fed. republican—no opposition.
Andrew Morris	410	
SECOND WARD.		
Selah Strong	501	
Walter Bowne	265	
	—236	Fed. maj.
J. W. Mulligan	491	
Ichabod Prall	272	
	—219	do.
THIRD WARD.		
Jacob Le Roy	491	
James Fairlie	336	
	—175	do.
Benjamin Haight	480	
Simon Van Antwerp	342	
	—138	do.
FOURTH WARD.		
John P. Ritter	493	
Jaspar Ward	474	
	—19	do.
Robert Bogardus	511	
John P. Anthony	463	
	—48	do.
FIFTH WARD.		
Roger Strong	565	
Jacob Delamontagnie	554	
	—11	Lewis maj.
Thomas Demarest	563	
Joseph Board	555	
	—8	do.
SIXTH WARD.		
John D. Miller	362	
John Crolius	255	
	—107	Clint. maj.
Stephen Ludlam	360	
Anthony Steenback	258	
	—102	do.
SEVENTH WARD.		
Jacob Mott	729	
John Townsend	365	
	—364	do
Samuel Torbett	730	
Jamison Cox	366	
	—365	do.
EIGHTH WARD.		
No returns yet, but the Democratic majority known,	89	do.
NINTH WARD.		
Nicholas Fish	124	
Thomas Farmar	112	
	—12	Fed. maj.
Gerard Depeyster	122	
Henry Post	115	
	—7	do.

In addition to the preceding statement, we merely subjoin the following:

The majority in favour of the Clintonians in all the wards, at the last spring election	568
The majority against the Clintonians in ditto at this election	311
Decrease of Clintonianism in this city for the last six months	879

FOREIGN.

The ship Liberty, capt. Chew, has furnished Liverpool papers to the *third*, and London papers to the *first* of October. The following is a summary of their important contents.

London, Sept. 30.

Paris papers were received to the 22d, and Dutch papers to the 27th of September. Little is contained in these respecting the rupture with Prussia, or the menacing attitude of Russia. This is accounted for from the circumstance of the gazettes under the controul of France, not daring to give a correct account of the movements of the powers which are hostile to France. The English papers, however, affirm that there are ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND RUSSIANS ON THEIR MARCH to assist Prussia.

At Naples, it is reported, that the French have re-occupied the farther Callabria—That the British have retired from Amalthea, and Massena is in full march to Riggio. This, however, is incredible, as it is supposed Massena would not thrust himself into that nook of Italy, and leave the country between that place and Sicily open to a disembarkation of the force assembled for the defence of Sicily.

The Austrian army is more numerous, better appointed, more abundantly provided for, and better disciplined, than it was previous to the commencement of the last campaign. This has been atchieved by the influence and attention of the Arch Duke Charles — The army has been recruited to a number exceeding its ordinary establishment, and to this is attributed the liberation of the Austrian prisoners by the French. By detaining them, Bonaparte furnished a pretext for a rupture with Austria; their restoration would add but little to the strength of the Austrian army, as few of the soldiers, and it is thought none of the officers, would be employed. Magazines are preparing in Bohemia, troops are concentrating on the right bank of the Danube, and it is thought that Austria will take a part in the war. To this apprehension, and to the hostile attitude of Prussia, is attributed the unusual temperance manifested in the conduct of Bonaparte for the last six weeks. He knows that the Austrian army is numerous and far better composed, than when he crossed the Rhine against it twelve months ago.

The subject of the surrender of Cattaro is put at rest. Austria seems to have satisfied France of her intentions to deliver it. General Bellegarde, with a considerable force, presented himself before the place. The Russians refused to surrender it, and threatened to treat him as an enemy if he should attempt to land.

The strength of the Prussian and allied armies is concentrated in the following points. The head quarters, where the king nominally, but the duke of Brunswick in reality commands, are to be established between Halle and Merseburgh. Another corps is to be stationed in front of Magdeburgh; a third in the neighbourhood of Gottingen, and a fourth in Westphalia. The three last divisions are to be severally commanded by prince Hohenlohe, general Maclendorf, and the elector of Hesse. The Saxons and Hessians are already incorporated with the Prussians, and a considerable Russian force is rapidly advancing to Silesia. His Prussian majesty was to leave Berlin for the army, on the 20th September. A report prevailed at Dresden that he would be met there by the emperor Alexander.

Bonaparte, by way of giving his neighbours practical lessons on French liberty, is silencing the continental presses, and putting to death their proprietors. Four of them are condemned, and will undoubtedly be shot as soon as they can be apprehended.

Further accounts mention that great exertions are making to place the army

in Saxony on a formidable footing. One hundred thousand Russians are marching to Warsaw, eighty thousand are at Brody and Bilitz. The armies are to be commanded by generals Michelson and Benningsin. The Russians are to cross the Oder at Brieg, Breslau, and Gros Glagau; part of the army has already arrived in the frontiers of Silesia. The grand duke Constantine, and according to some reports, the emperor Alexander, is expected at Berlin.

Lord Morpeth had not left London for Berlin; it was thought that he would wait the arrival of baron Jacobi, and until after an interview had taken place between that minister and the secretary of state for the foreign department. Mr. Whitbread has accepted the office of secretary at war. Madame Bonaparte accompanied the emperor a part of his way from St. Cloud to the army. The latter, says the Moniteur, is supposed to be gone to Mentz. Before his departure, he made some communications to the conservative senate, said to consist of a letter to the primate of the confederation of the Rhine, and a letter to the king of Bavaria, announcing his hopes to preserve peace with Prussia, but that in case that power should not give a prompt and categorical answer, he is ready to enter Germany at the head of 300,000 men.

Disinterested Democracy.

The following from the New-England Republican, is republished by way of a remembrancer.

In 1799, a law was passed, augmenting the salaries on account of the additional labour required to be performed in the several offices. This law was to continue in force for three years, and no longer. It expired in 1802, and the salaries were then reduced to their former rates, as they are exhibited in the left hand column below. But in March, 1802, when, it will be recollected, the government was in the hands of our good friends, the democrats, a law was passed, by which the salaries were again *raised* to the *war price*, though the cause for which they were first augmented had then ceased to exist. By this law the salaries were raised to the rates as exhibited in the column at the right hand.

Sec'ry of the Treasury,	$3,500	$5,000
Sec'ry of State,	3,500	5,000
Sec'ry of War,	3,000	4,500
Sec'ry of Navy,	3,000	4,500
Compt'r of Treasury,	2,250	3,500
Auditor,	1,500	3,000
Treasurer,	2,400	3,000
Register,	2,000	2,400
Attorney-General,	2,400	3,000
Post-Master-General,	2,400	3,000

Thus it appears, that instead of REDUCING those salaries, they have ADDED to them from FOUR HUNDRED to FIFTEEN HUNDRED dollars each. Why were these same salaries TOO HIGH for the Federalists, and TOO LOW for our Democrats? who are knownto be such DEAR FRIENDS OF THE PEOPLE, and WHO ARE OBSTINATELY OPPOSED TO TAKING THE PEOPLE'S MONEY.

TRENTON, (N. J.) OCTOBER 27.

Election News.—The various reports in circulation last week relative to the result of the late election in the different counties in this state, were the cause of no small diversion among the politicians of Trenton. The countenances of the different partizans were alternately lengthened and contracted, as rumour, with her hundred tongues, every few hours changed the prospect before us.

The Hunterdon contest was the first scene of the drama. After the Trenton votes were counted off, and the news of the number of votes taken in Amwell arrived, our brethren of the democratic order looked like men forlorn—crazed with care, or sick with hopeless love. The federalists were proportionably elated, in as much as generally they had not calculated upon succeeding—bets were two to one, that *part* of the federal ticket, if not the whole, was in. This lasted about twelve hours, when information arrived from the upper townships, and the scene was changed, demo's up and fed's down.

The day following, intelligence came from the lower counties, upon which federal stock immediately rose to par, and democratic again sunk—all was anxiety now to hear further confirma-

tion of the favourable federal news, on one side, and on the other, for contradictory intelligence.—In this situation things lasted two days—every one enquiring what news—"have you heard from Sussex, or any thing further from below." Federal countenances bright—demo lowering and sad.

Monday morning—good news from Middlesex—federal ticket in by a large majority. Monday noon, federal stock met a sudden shock, and fell far below par. News from Gloucester, that the democratic Clerk was playing tricks—had rejected the Woolwich return, and all was lost. The news flew like wildfire—demos brightened up, federalists sad, yet hoping for the best. Tuesday morning—news from Bergen and Sussex.—Federal stock on the rise—demo falling. Long faces and wistful looks began to appear again among the OFFICE HOLDERS. Tuesday evening, fresh news from below—Woolwich returns received—whole federal ticket in Gloucester—comfortable intelligence from Cumberland—Federal stock up high—demo falling down, down, down! The OFFICE HOLDERS looked like despair—all was lost—rueful countenances—sad looks and heavy hearts plenty and cheap in the democratic ranks. A federal majority, a federal majority—all is lost, all is lost,—was the cry.

Here the farce seemed to have its closing scene—a settled melancholy succeeded the agitations of hope and fear in the democratic party.

As far as our information extends, the following counties have returned full federal representations to the Legislature, viz.

Bergen, Middlesex, Somerset, Burlington, Gloucester and Cape-May. The representatives from Sussex and Cumberland will be divided.—The important change which has taken place the year past in favour of WASHINGTON POLICY, in New-Jersey, is highly honorable to the people of the state. AMERICAN MEN AND AMERICAN MEASURES, are evidently coming again into fashion. The persecuting men who for a time past have swayed our Councils and pulled down the old faithful friends of the People who stood the brunt of our revolutionary contest with Great Britain, for the purpose of putting into power young men and factious foreigners who have lately come among us to disturb our peace and eat out our substance, must now give way to the Friends of Free Government and Liberty of conscience.

In the counties of Bergen and Somerset there was no democratic opposition to the Federal Tickets. In Burlington the Federal majority with very little exertion, was increased from 2 to about 500 votes. In Sussex the Federal Candidate for the Council was carried in by a majority of between 900 and 1000—and the Federal Sheriff by about 360. All the old members were thrown out by about 800 votes.

The following is an extract from an imitation of the third Satire of Juvenal, entitled,
"Modern Paris."

WHO are these miscreants that the world molest,
Restless themselves, that let not others rest!
At home what are they, if they had a home!
Some pimps, some crimps, some waiters, markers some—
Troopers and trumpeters, that rove abroad,
That every town and country overload—
Bullies of bagnios, servants of the stews,
Fiddlers at private feasts and public shows:
These are our arbiters of life and death;
Our fates and fortunes hang upon their breath;
By these is justice or injustice done,
Our judges, juries, hangmen—all in one:
Instead of servants, masters of the fete,
They now preside where they perform'd of late;
They give the vote in concert, who before
Play'd in the band, or waited at the door.
Their guests too, like themselves, in greatness grow,
Their fellow-servants late, confederates now.
Prepost'rous metamorphose of mankind,
They ride in coaches, late who stood behind.

A CASE OF CONSCIENCE.

By our Parson perplex'd,
How shall we determine?
"Watch and pray," says the text—
"Go to sleep," says the sermon.

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